

# Indiana State Sentinel.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH 31, 1847.

In this paper are published the Laws, Treaties, and other public Acts of the United States, by authority of the Government.

## Our Terms.

The following will hereafter be the permanent terms of the Weekly Indiana State Sentinel:

One copy, one year, \$2.00  
Three copies, one year, 5.00  
Five copies, one year, 8.00  
Ten copies, one year, 15.00

## Semi-Weekly.

(Published three times a week during the session.)  
One copy, one year, \$1.00 | Three copies, one year, \$3.00  
One copy during the session, . . . . . 10  
Three or more copies, each, . . . . . 75

## Legal Advertisements.

The undersigned will not publish legal notices in their respective papers without payment being made therefor in advance. JOHN D. DEPREES, CHAPMAN & SPANN.

CENTRE TOWNSHIP.—To the Rally, Boys!—A meeting of the Democrats of Centre Township will be held at the Court House on Monday afternoon, April 5th, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to choose delegates to a county convention, and to transact such other business as may properly come before them.

## Charter Election.

Result of the election held on Saturday last to determine whether or not to accept the new charter:

	NEW.	OLD.
1st Ward,	112	5
2d "	73	3
3d "	49	1
4th "	65	0
5th "	110	1
6th "	35	9
Total,	449	19

We occasionally amuse ourselves in attempting to trace out some of the flagrant inconsistencies of the federal party. To keep pace with them in all their windings, shufflings, and ground and lofty tumblings, is wholly beyond any merely human ability. We must content ourselves for the present, with a specimen of absurdity taken at random, and by no means as gross as some we could select. In some recent numbers of their newspaper organs in the West, we notice a great many furious assaults made upon the administration, for recommending a tax upon tea and coffee, as the best mode of meeting the increased expenditures of the government, while at the same time those papers talk most lugubriously about an empty and bankrupt treasury, and are perfectly rabid that President Polk should withhold his assent to bills making large appropriations of public money for works of internal improvement. Now if it be true, as they say, that the treasury is destitute of the means to carry on the government, with what propriety can they so bitterly denounce the administration, for recommending a measure which, it is admitted on all hands, would go far to rescue the treasury from its alleged embarrassments? Why should they attempt to make the democracy odious for having, as they affirm, bankrupted the treasury, and in the same breath declare their hostility to a measure designed to restore its solvency, and which they cannot deny would be effectual for that purpose if adopted? At least, before they censure the President so freely for his plan of restoring the finances to a healthy condition, ought they not to suggest some measure of their own, which would effect the same object in a less objectionable way? But do they attempt to do this? Not at all. It is true, we have a good deal of nonsense and twaddle about restoring the tariff of 1842, as a remedy for all our ills; but as every well-informed man knows the free-trade, democratic tariff of 1846 is yielding a larger revenue than the partial, oppressive and inequitable one which it repealed, the Whig press cannot seriously expect that the people would be so infatuated enough to adopt the exploded policy of 1842, as a measure of relief. And then, too, why should such bitter complaints be made, that our roads are not constructed—that our rivers and harbors are not improved, out of the funds of a treasury which the whigs say is bankrupt, and which they do all in their power to prevent being replenished? It is an old saying, that those who dance must pay the fiddler; and it seems to us, that if the whig party is as anxious as it professes to be, for expenditures on our rivers, harbors and roads, it will be well for them to establish their sincerity, by giving up a little of their squeamishness about an increase of taxes. But while whigery remains what it is—a greedy, grasping and reckless party, forever straining at gnats and swallowing camels—we cannot reasonably hope, that it will ever hesitate to put forth and advocate any inconsistency, or cease to blindly grope its way in any line of tortuosity, so that a partisan purpose, however vile, may be effected.

The Journal of Monday republishes Mr. Clay's Raleigh letter on the subject of Texas annexation, but forgets to state that he took back all he then said in subsequent letters, which by the way, we think the Journal never published. All the comments necessary to the present publication of the Raleigh letter, may be found in the following:

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.—Stand up Mr. Clay! What do you think of the justice of the Mexican war?

Mr. Clay. Why, sir, "I have felt half inclined to ask for some little nook or corner in the army, in which I might serve in AVENGING THE WRONGS OF MY COUNTRY."

Then do you think the war "wicked, damnable, and unjust?"

Mr. Clay. "I have thought I might capture or slay a MEXICAN!"

What is the western boundary of Texas? Is it the Nueces or the Rio Grande?

Mr. Clay. "The United States acquired a title to TEXAS, EXTENDING TO THE RIO GRANDE BY THE TREATY OF LUISIANA."—Mr. Clay's great Raleigh speech, April, 1844.

Very well, Mr. Clay; you can sit down.—Ohio Statesman.

When John W. Davis was first mentioned for the Speakership of the U. S. House of Representatives, the Indiana State Sentinel sneered at and tried to ridicule the proposition. In its opinion, Mr. D. had not the first qualification requisite to the performance of the duties of that office. He was elected, however, and has served with credit to himself and usefulness to the country, and has extorted praise from his political opponents; and the Journal is silent of course. Here is an instance of the credit which is considered due Mr. D. by those best qualified to judge of his merits as a presiding officer.

The reporters and correspondents of the public press, in Congress, (so says "M.") of the Newark Daily paid a neat and well-deserved compliment to the Speaker of the House, in a brief address to him, recorded on parchment, presented to the Speaker by the veteran reporter of the National Intelligencer, Mr. Stansbury, in an exceedingly neat and appropriate speech, which was responded to by the Speaker. It was a tribute never before extended to the presiding officer of the House.

Col. Cummins of Ga. declines the appointment of Major General, lately conferred upon him.

## What our Volunteers think of it.

The Salem, Ia., Republican of the 5th inst. publishes the following extract of a letter written by a non-commissioned officer of Capt. Dennis's company of Salem Volunteers, dated January 15, 1847, from the city of Saltillo, in Mexico. It shows what our brave volunteers think of the patriots at home who abuse their own government and take sides with Mexico.

"We have read the President's Message and say 'Hurrah for Polk!' He speaks like a patriot. He speaks of the war as every American should speak—his words meet with the entire approbation of both whigs and democrats here. But do his words meet with the approbation of all the Americans? We answer No! What do you suppose are the feelings of the poor soldier who has left his native country, his friends and relations to hazard his life—to endure all the toils, the perils, dangers and deprivations in an enemy's country? When he looks back and sees his brother, or rather should have a brotherly feeling for him, denouncing the war—calling the soldier a thief, robber, and applying all evil epithets to him that the tongue of a tory could use!—doing everything in his power to prostrate the war, and induce the Mexicans to resist more vigorously, is it not almost enough to induce the soldier to 'face about' and retreat his steps, and begin, in his own country, and drive all those white Mexicans out of 'the land of the brave and the home of the brave!' They are unworthy to be called Americans; or he allowed the benefit of American protection. In the days of Washington, when Arnold was detected in plotting treason he was chased into the enemy's camp, and his colleague in treachery was hung! But in modern days Mr. Arnold is allowed to do and say every thing in their power against the war and soldiers, and are suffered to run at large unmolested. I would to God that there was in the United States a man, just such a one as Mr. Arnold of old was, with a company of 'McDonalds' to scour every town, hamlet and valley in the land, and when they found any of those white Mexicans, to serve them as Marion did the Tories on the Pedee."

"Excuse my bad writing and mistakes, for I was 'sergent of the patrol guard last night, and did not get any sleep.'"

Mr. Benton.—The New York correspondent of the Washington Union says that the French paper published in New York, justifies Mr. Benton's requirements in connection with the office of Major General. He remarks:

Upon the requirements of Mr. Benton before assuming the appointment of major-general—on which so much rancorous misapprehension has been expended by the unprincipled mouth-pieces of whigery—the Courier des Etats Unis says justly:

"We understand perfectly well that before going to Mexico, with views entirely new, Mr. Benton felt that he must have full and perfect liberty of action to put them into execution. The presence of the generals who have thus far acted upon different views, would be a very serious obstacle in his way. Clearly, he was unwilling to accept the high post tendered to him, unless he was, at the same time, invested with the powers necessary to enable him to fill it as he could wish. Men of common mind may submit to the control of others, and their views. Those of European powers, who watch with jealousy, fear and amazement, our unprecedented national progress, and what has been the effect of all these acquisitions on the Union? Has it not grown stronger in consequence? Are there now not twenty-eight or twenty-nine States to one, which might choose to nullify or unite in a Hartford Convention; and would not the united good sense and power of the faithful States cross the one or two defectioned ones in their reasonable objects? And so it will be after the annexation of Upper California and New Mexico."

Mrs. Chase at Tampico.—We find in the Harbinger Union a letter from a Philadelphia correspondent, giving the following account of Mrs. Chase, who distinguished herself at Tampico:

I perceive by our late advices from Tampico that Mrs. Chase, lady of the late American Consul at that place, is reported to have behaved in the most gallant manner. I had the pleasure to be well acquainted with that lady, who was a resident of our city, and occupied a house in Second street, below Pine, for many years, belonging to Wm. E. Lehman, where she carried on an extensive dry goods business. She was then Mrs. McClanahan, and was distinguished for masculine energy and considerable mercantile ability. She was quite successful in business, and upon the death of her husband, went to New Orleans, and subsequently married Mr. Chase. When our late advices were received, she was on her way to the American flag, in defiance of the alcalde and other officers. Some time previous she wrote to Com. Connor, telling him how the place might be taken, the character and depth of the water, accompanied by drafts of the harbor and plans of the town and its fortifications. This information she doubtless obtained from the papers of the late Consul, and it serves to show the importance of these officers, and the propriety of their being men of intelligence and Americans, who will be sufficiently interested in the welfare of our government to make these topographical investigations. Philadelphia may be proud of this lady.

Curtis, of the Cincinnati Commercial, a neutral paper with whig sympathies, gives the following dig at Gen. Scott and his whig friends:

He has been widely clung to by the whigs, and elevated at the expense and mortification of old and better, and longer tried officers. The whigs have had him kind of standing candidate for several years. He has always been committing some faux pas or another, until his last soap exposed his vanity. He is now sent to Mexico, (through whig influence, though done by Polk) to regain his standing. He writes his plan of campaign, (a thing a general never does until the battle is over). He suffers that the plan is not a good one. I made known my objection to him. At the earnest request of the parties to those chancery suits and their attorneys, and to avoid the expense and difficulty to the parties which must grow out of a transfer of those chancery cases, I agreed to and did make my resignation so that it took effect at a future date, before the election, and continued to hold the Mexican circuit court, until those chancery cases were decided. To this end the attorneys brought their cases to issue, took depositions, &c., by consent, so as to bring them to a hearing at the term of court, and in this way immense expense and inconvenience to the parties were avoided.

Now I suppose a Judge acting in his own case, and his peculiar friends, will see nothing peculiar in these cases. And I suppose all others will see very differently.

So also, I suppose democrats will see some difference between a Judge being a candidate against a whig, for two weeks in one case, and for perhaps two months in the other case, and another Judge devoting much of his time and ingenuity to two or three years to defend a proslavery candidate against his brother democrat, being a private citizen, or on public duty, depriving him of using court exertions, were he capable of so doing.

Perhaps a Judge, in his own case, would fail to see a difference.

Whatever position I may continue to occupy in the democratic party, I shall continue to raise my voice against seeking nomination. Nomination is the work of the people exclusively. Once nominated, it becomes the duty of the candidate to advocate his party and its principles, measures, and men. Before nomination, his interference is 'only evil, and that continually.'

With a fixed resolve, now, and at all times, to abide by nominations, I leave the selection of a candidate for Congress in your hands. Should Mr. Cook be nominated, he will receive my vote with the most perfect good feeling. Should Judge Pease be nominated I will give him my vote on principle. Should some other democrat, not yet much talked of, be nominated, I will go for him strong. And should I be nominated myself, I shall try to stand it.

Very truly and sincerely,  
W. W. WICK.

WELL DONE.—Harnden & Co. carried to Liverpool \$146,000 by the Cambria, made up of small remittances from the poor and laboring Irish in this country to their suffering friends and relatives at home.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.—An election has been held in the fourth district in New Orleans, to decide a tie between the democratic and federal candidates for the Legislature, which resulted by giving the democratic candidate 177 majority. Good!

The barque Victor has been loaded at New York with 7,529 barrels meal, 150 bags corn, 20 boxes clothing, and other necessities of life, to be despatched to Ireland. They are putting similar cargoes into three other vessels.

## Whig Preaching and Mexican Practice.

[From Senator Corwin's Speech.]  
"If I were a Mexican, I would tell you, 'Have you not room in your own country to bury your dead men? If you come into mine we will welcome you with BLOODY HANDS AND A HOSPITABLE GRAVE.'"

[From the N. O. Picayune.]  
One of our letters yesterday stated that Lieut. Miller, an officer of the Ohio volunteers, who was killed at Chichon, had his heart cut out and hung upon a bush. We have since seen another letter, stating that the body of the brave but unfortunate Lieutenant Ritchie was horribly mutilated after his death. His heart, too, was torn from him, and afterwards stuck upon a pole by the roadside!

NEW MAIL ROUTES.—By a late law the following new routes were established in this State:

From Rockport to Newburg.  
From Jasper, in Dubois county, to Paoli, Orange county, and from Paoli to Newburg.

From Leavenworth, Crawford county, via Magnolia, to Jasper, in the present State road.  
From Evansville, Vanderburgh county, via New Harmony, and from New Harmony, via Albion, Illinois, to Fairfield, Illinois.

From Plymouth, Marshall county, to Goschen, Elkhart county, via the State road, and from Goschen, Elkhart county, via the State road, to Cassin, Porter county, and from Cassin, Porter county, via Bigelow's Mills, to South Bend, in said county.

From Deer Village, LaSalle county, via Tassin, Porter county, to Tassin, Porter county, via Eliza, to Huntington, Huntington county.

From Marion, Grant county, via Eliza, to Huntington, Huntington county.  
From Marion, Grant county, to Hartford, in Blackford county.

From Lafayette, Tippecanoe county, via Rossville, middle of Wild Cat on the Michigan road, to Rossville, Kokomo, to Marion, Grant county.  
From Frankfort, Clinton county, to Canton, Tipton county, via New Tipton, Franklin county, via South Gate Railroad and Sumner's, to Napoleon, Ripley county.

From Bowling Green, Clay county, to Point Commerce, Greene county.  
From Hagerstown, Wayne county, to Winchester, Randolph county.

From Aurora, Dearborn county, via Wilmington and Mott's Hill, to Versailles, Ripley county.  
From Lawrenceburg, via Wilmington, Dillboro', Hart's Mill, Cross Plains, and Canaan, to Madison, Jefferson county.

From Vernon, Jennings county, via the Valley of Big Otter, to New Village.  
From Charleston to New Orleans.

Speaking of the farewell of members of Congress to the President at the close of the late session, the correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger makes the following sensible remarks:

Many a Whig, too, there was that grasped Mr. Polk's hand, admitting that he has united the country at a time of great national difficulty—in order to lead her to a bright and glorious future, of which future generations only will appreciate the whole magnitude and importance. There will be croakers, of course, before and after the peace; so there were croakers in New England when the first settlements in the State of Ohio were attempted by our enterprising pioneers; when we extended the empire of civilization and of freedom beyond the Mississippi—when Louisiana was purchased—Florida obtained from Spain, and Texas annexed peacefully in the midst of the intrigues of France and England, and in fact all European powers, who watch with jealousy, fear and amazement, our unprecedented national progress, and what has been the effect of all these acquisitions on the Union? Has it not grown stronger in consequence? Are there now not twenty-eight or twenty-nine States to one, which might choose to nullify or unite in a Hartford Convention; and would not the united good sense and power of the faithful States cross the one or two defectioned ones in their reasonable objects? And so it will be after the annexation of Upper California and New Mexico."

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## To the Democratic Electors of the fifth Congressional District.

MY FRIENDS.—Having had no opportunity for near two years of personally meeting any considerable number of you, or indicating my desire to serve you again in Congress, and having been informed, by common rumor, as well as by letters and messages from numerous friends throughout the district, that a very systematic plan of operations had been adopted and carried out by one aspirant to the position I have recently occupied, having for its object a nomination to Congress; and it having been represented to me from many quarters that I owed it to my friends to adopt some mode of indicating, in a becomingly published, soon after my return from Washington, a circular, expressing that desire, and assigning my reasons for not taking a tour through the district to see my friends.

In the last semi-weekly Sentinel I see, over the signature of Judge Pease, an address to you purporting to be a response to my circular; and one or two sentences of which call for a reply.

The Judge, in the second sentence of his address, says in substance, that if I had been willing to rely upon my action and the action of my delegates alone, without endeavoring to impress it upon your minds, that it was highly improper on my part to seek the nomination before resigning the office which he now holds, he would have been content to leave this matter altogether open for your decision.

My answer to this is, that although I disapprove of any one, Judge or no Judge, seeking a nomination by any means other than by making known his willingness to accept it, and although I am informed that Judge P. has, for more than two years past, made it no inconsiderable portion of his business, at the courts of those counties within this Congressional district, at which he has presided, to seek, through friends, interviews with the active politicians of the several counties in those counties, for the purpose of promoting such measures and arrangements as would be best calculated to secure the attendance and action of his friends at the respective meetings for the selection of delegates; and although such a course is one which experience has shown is calculated to give rise to discontent among the people, and in the end, to produce party divisions and factions in its worst sense; and although, under the influence of its own selfishness, I have frequently and frequently avoided it myself, and have frequently raised my voice against it, and shall so continue to do; yet had the Judge stopped after a resort to these means, not only would I have remained at home, and kept my tongue still, but my circular would never have appeared.

But when rumor from every quarter, and direct information from many, pressed the Judge and me to special friends to me industriously giving currency to the idea that I was opposed to raising the pay of the volunteers, and as persisting in urging that against me after all excuse for such allegation was taken away, and after it was made clear to every one, having means of information, and possessed of candor, that the effect of my vote on the point named, was to secure to the volunteers a quarter section of land in addition to the five acres proposed to be granted by the measure against which my vote was recorded. I say when these things came to my ear, I felt it to be my personal privilege and my duty to my friends to avail myself of the facility afforded by the press to throw before you the suggestions contained in my circular.

The Judge, in his address, seems to understand me as objecting alone to a man seeking a nomination to Congress while he holds another. He does not understand me. The force of my objection is against any one seeking a nomination by personal solicitations, long conversations with individuals, brought up to him by a convenient friend, or sought out for that purpose. Experience has shown that the toleration and success of such measures are fatal to political parties. Such management is precisely what I had in my mind when I used the phrase "active pull" in my circular. In such a case the office seeker is the "puller"; the persons used to bring up or point out active political men to be talked to, are the "pullers"; and are generally very poor persons, who are induced to serve in a servile, humiliating business by the promise of an office, and are very thoroughly despised by their employers; and the honest citizen who is induced to feel much flattered by such marks of attention. They sometimes fail to see the selfishness which begets the condescension. Sometimes they are bright enough to see through the matter, and are not enlisted—much.

The Judge seems to show you that on two former occasions I placed myself in the same category with him, in my circular, in seeking a nomination. This is not candid. In my circular I express the opinion in these words, viz: "Now indeed do I think that a gentleman holding one office ought to be permitted to seek a nomination for another office until he shall first resign that which he holds, except in a very peculiar case."

Now on neither of the two occasions named by the Judge did I ask a nomination from my party while holding another office, at the hazard of producing divisions therein.

And each of those occurrences present what, in the language of my circular, was "a peculiar case."

There was no nomination in either case. On the contrary, so far as I then knew, or now know, no one was mentioned seriously, as a candidate against Mr. Heed, the whig candidate, except myself.

Again, on the first occasion, Col. Kimard, our representative in Congress, departed this life. The Governor issued a proclamation appointing an election in about twenty days, as prescribed by law. Two weeks of those twenty days I spent in holding courts in Hamilton and Boone counties—the last courts, I believe, in the circuit. This I did partly because of the difficulty of having a successor appointed lastly.

On the second occasion, I did not seek a nomination, for none was made. I was the democratic candidate, by common consent. Judge Morrison, by general consent, was agreed upon as my successor to the Bench immediately on my becoming a candidate. He was concerned as a member in nearly every chancery suit pending in the Marion circuit court, of which he was a great many. I made known my resignation to resign. At the earnest request of the parties to those chancery suits and their attorneys, and to avoid the expense and difficulty to the parties which must grow out of a transfer of those chancery cases, I agreed to and did make my resignation so that it took effect at a future date, before the election, and continued to hold the Marion circuit court, until those chancery cases were decided. To this end the attorneys brought their cases to issue, took depositions, &c., by consent, so as to bring them to a hearing at the term of court, and in this way immense expense and inconvenience to the parties were avoided.

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## Good Licks from Brown!

At a large and respectable meeting of the democracy of Brown county, held in Nashville on the 24th, the Hon. Judge Hoover being in the chair, and S. Chandler, appointed secretary, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the war now waging in the South was wrongfully and unjustly commenced by Mexico.

Resolved, That we approve the course of the present administration in regard to the Mexican war, and denounce that of our opponents, save those who have taken up arms in defence of their country, as unpatriotic, and calculated to retard the conquest of an honorable peace.

Resolved, That we are determined to spare no honorable efforts in sustaining the present administration, as well by the election of our representatives, as by other true, worthy, and laudable means.

Resolved, That we approve and heartily concur with the democracy of Marion, that a district convention be held for the purpose of nominating the right and proper material for our next representative in the 5th congressional district.

Resolved, That the better to secure that end, we propose that the respective counties throughout the district select delegates to represent them in such convention.

Resolved, That we concur with the State Sentinel, that said convention be held at Indianapolis on the fifteenth day of May next.

Resolved, That we the democracy of Brown county, reposing confidence in our own, as well as in the delegates of our sister counties, do hereby give every assurance that we will sustain, with heart and hand, the nominee of such district convention.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, owing to the inconveniences and difficulties often times arising in delegated conventions, in allowing to each county its due number of voters, we would respectfully suggest, that each county in the district be entitled to one vote in such convention for every one hundred democratic voters in such county; there being any fractional number above fifty, that such number be counted and voted upon as if it were a hundred.

Resolved, That at our township elections in April next, we shall select from our respective townships a suitable number of delegates for said convention.

At the same time and the same place were also adopted (without a dissenting voice,) the following preamble and resolutions.

WHEREAS, We have ever regarded the press in its freedom, as the great bulwark of American liberty; as the unerring sentinel, by the constitution, the holy ark of our covenant pitched and secured upon the watchtowers of this republic, by which those within and without may ever and anon be admonished and forewarned of the conduct and discussions of those whom they have elevated to power, as well in their midnight councils, as when the sun of day shines upon them, and of those acts and measures enacted and being enacted, and upon which are suspended the security of the lives, happiness, and prosperity of the people, and the stability, endurance and expansion of our much boasted and envied republic: And whereas, the veteran and patriarchal editor of the "Union," a newspaper published at Washington city, because forsooth, he has permitted, in his columns an exposition of facts of the very first moment to his country; because forsooth, his patriotic soul refrained not to bring to light, and home to every eye, the dark and diabolical deeds of those in whose confidence may have been reposed, but who in the hour of trial proved traitors to their country; because forsooth, of this high duty, he was expelled from the floor of the United States Senate, and from the sanctum of their deliberations. Therefore be it

Resolved, That with deep sorrow and regret, we look upon the action of that portion of the United States Senate instrumental in the expulsion of Thomas Ritchie, Esq., from the floor thereof; it being an infraction and palpable violation of our constitutional rights, a death blow to our dear beloved liberties, anti-republican in its character, of the essence of alien and sedition law, black o'clocked high-toned federalism, and unwarranted by the boasted spirit of the age.

Resolved, That any infringement upon the freedom of the press—any effort to curb or enslave the outpourings of its pages, is unconstitutional and anti-republican, and justly merits the rebuke and unqualified condemnation of the American people.

And let it further resolve, That we shall ever regard with emotions of gratification and pride, the amiable, independent and patriotic course of him who fears not to bring to light the secret machinations of combined traitors, and to expose to shame their unhallowed deeds, though their displeasure be incurred and their power be waged with indignant fury against him.

Resolved, That we shall ever approve the high-minded and honorable course of Thomas Ritchie, Esq., in bringing to light the acts of the Senate, in solemnly submitting to their resolutions of expulsion, and standing by his country's flag in spite of all his enemies can do.

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be published in the State Sentinel.

JOHN HOOVER, Chairman.  
S. CHANDLER, Secretary.

MR. CHAPMAN.—A few days ago in conversation with a gentleman from Morgan county, he informed me that Mr. Parks would not be a candidate for the Senate, and that the democracy of Morgan he thought would nominate Mr. Tackett, the representative from Morgan in the last legislature.